



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LINDBERG SUMMARY

REPORT

PART # 2

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Volume 96

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

N.Y. FILE NO. **100-81130**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 10/17/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/20-9/20/34	REPORT MADE BY H. SISK
CHANGED: RICHARD HAUPTMANN alias RICHARD HAUPTMANN alias RICHARD HOFFMAN alias KARL FELLMEIER			CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

August 20, 1934, \$10.00 ransom gold certificate, #A-75873174-A, discovered at Federal Reserve Bank, New York City, and traced to Bank of Sicily & Trust Company. This was first ransom gold certificate discovered since February 13, 1934, and when checked against original list of serial numbers of gold certificates paid as ransom indicated portion of ransom gold certificates being passed one at a time. All banks in New York City and vicinity were immediately contacted individually and requested to concentrate on check of gold certificates for ransom money. This resulted in the notification of the New York Division office by neighborhood banks of the discovery of nine ransom gold certificates. In addition to this the Federal Reserve Bank notified this office of the discovery of four ransom gold certificates. Investigation in several instances succeeded in securing a fairly accurate description of the person passing bills, indicating but one person engaged in this operation and the localities in which he was operating as Yorkville and the Fordham section of Bronx, N. Y. In conjunction with New York City and New Jersey State Police, teams of agents, troopers and detectives patrolled these sections in an effort to apprehend person described as passing ransom money. While plan still in progress and under date of September 18, 1934, Com Exchange Bank, 135th Street and Park Avenue, notified New York Division office of receipt of \$10.00 ransom gold certificate #A-73976634-A. Investigation conducted by representatives of three agencies cooperating in the investigation traced bill to Warner-Quinlan Oil Station, East 127th Street and Lexington Avenue, and manager advised of receipt from man subsequently identified as Bruno Richard Hauptmann. Residence of Hauptmann, 1279 East 222nd Street, kept under surveillance from afternoon of September 18th to 8:55 A.M., September 19th. Hauptmann apprehended 9:15 A.M., September 19, 1934, en route Yorkville. \$20.00 ransom gold certificate, #A-35517877-A, found in his possession. Residence of Hauptmann and safe deposit box at Central Savings Bank searched, and Hauptmann brought to Police Headquarters and there photographed, fingerprinted, questioned and booked, and further search of his residence and garage ordered.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 19 1934
COPIES DESTROYED		CHECKED OFF:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 11 MAR 11 1965 Division (Encl. 6) New York		OCT 19 1934 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent L. G. Turrou, New York, 8/22/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 8/28/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 8/28/34.
 " " " " T. H. Sisk, " 8/29/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 8/30/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 8/30/34.
 " " " " E. Sandberg, " 9/1/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/6/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/7/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/8/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/8/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/14/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/14/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/14/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/18/34.
 " " " " W. F. Seery, " 9/18/34.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY.

This is a joint report prepared by Special Agents W. F. Seery and T. H. Sisk, covering the arrest of subject Hauptmann and the events leading to same.

On August 20, 1934, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York discovered \$10.00 Lindbergh ransom bill, gold certificate, #A-75873174-A, and reported the discovery of same to the New York Division office and the New York Police Department. Inasmuch as Special Agent W. F. Seery, who has been assigned to the investigation of all ransom money discovered in this case, was busy on another matter, the writer instructed Special Agent L. G. Turrou to proceed with the investigation of the ransom bill in question. The discovery of the bill was reported by the writer to Lieutenant Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police, who assigned Sergeant E. A. Haussling to accompany Agent Turrou on the investigation. The New York Police Department did not participate in the investigation of this particular ransom bill, inasmuch as Acting Lieutenant James Finn, the only officer from that Department assigned to the case, had been on vacation since July 29, 1934, it being also noted that he returned from his vacation on September 6, 1934. The investigation of the above mentioned ransom bill was unproductive of any information of value except that it had been received at the Bank of Sicily Trust Company, 196 First Avenue, New York (near East 12th Street) from an unknown person, during the period from

June 20, 1934 to the date it was deposited, August 17, 1934, at the Federal Reserve Bank. A copy of the report covering the investigation of this bill was delivered to Sergeant William Grafenecker, New York Police, who had been designated to receive any information concerning the Lindbergh case during the absence of Acting Lieutenant Finn.

The significant feature in connection with the discovery of the above referred to ransom bill was the fact that it was the first ransom gold certificate discovered since February 13, 1934. A further significant fact was developed as a result of a check of the serial numbers of all ransom bills discovered against the original list of the serial numbers of ransom bills prepared by the employees of J. P. Morgan & Company, at the time the ransom money was assembled. The results of this analysis, as set forth in the report of Special Agent W. F. Seery, August 28, 1934, reflected that of the last eight \$10.00 gold certificates discovered, seven of which were listed in the Summary Report, and the eighth the above referred to bill traced to the Bank of Sicily Trust Company, seven are set out on page four of the original listing by Morgan & Company in the same sequence in which they were discovered, indicating almost beyond question that the person passing the ransom money was passing the gold certificates one at a time and still had in his possession a large part of the gold certificates paid as ransom.

On August 28, 1934, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York discovered two more \$10.00 Lindbergh ransom gold certificates, bearing serial nos. A-73697975-A and A-17385388-A. These bills were reported to the New York Division office and the New York Police Department. The New York office notified the New Jersey State Police as to the discovery of these bills and the subsequent investigation as to same was conducted by Special Agent W. F. Seery and Corporal William Horn of the New Jersey State Police. A representative of the New York Police did not participate in the investigation for the reasons already stated. However, upon completion of the investigation, reports were transmitted to Sergeant Grafenecker so that the New York Police would be kept advised at all times as to developments in the case.

The first mentioned gold certificate was traced to the branch of the National City Bank located at 123 East 86th Street, near Lexington Avenue. The officials at the bank were unable to furnish any information concerning the identity of the person from whom this bill was received, except that it had been received at the bank on or about August 23, 1934.

The investigation with reference to the second bill developed that it had been received at the Bank of the Manhattan Company branch located at 424 East Tremont Avenue, (between Webster and Park Avenues), among the receipts of August 23, 1934.

As a result of the investigation of the two bills in question and the other \$10.00 gold certificate mentioned in previous paragraphs of this report, it was obvious that the neighborhood and branch banks were making no effort to detect Lindbergh ransom money and that the only financial institution in New York making a real effort to detect the ransom money was the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Although the Federal Reserve Bank had in the spring of 1934 put on eighteen additional clerks to assist those already engaged in searching all deposits for ransom bills, it became apparent that the Federal Reserve Bank was valuable only as a catch-all and that after a bill reached this institution it was almost impossible to trace it beyond the bank making the deposit at the Federal Reserve. With this condition existing, there was no opportunity to procure a description of or gain any information as to the identity of the person or persons passing the ransom money.

The bank situation was further unsatisfactory in that the bank tellers found it impossible to check \$5.00 bills, due to the large number of this denomination in circulation in the New York area. Contact with various banking institutions over a period of months by Agents assigned to the Lindbergh investigation had quite conclusively shown that the impossibility of checking \$5.00 bills had been used by the tellers as an excuse for not checking money of any denomination in the search for Lindbergh ransom bills. Likewise it had become evident that it was impossible to trace \$5.00 bills even when they were discovered by the banks.

In view of the above situation, it was decided to concentrate on the search for the gold certificates making up the ransom money, there being greater possibilities in tracing gold because of the comparative scarcity of this type of money, resulting from the President's gold proclamation in the spring of 1933.

In view of the above situation, the writer decided to have the Agents assigned to the case make personal contact with all banks and the branches thereof in Greater New York and Westchester County, for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of maintaining a close lookout for gold certificates making up the ransom money, instructing the banks to disregard the \$5.00 bills and concentrate on the gold alone, thus eliminating

the favorite excuse used by bank tellers that it was impossible to check Lindbergh ransom money because of the large number of \$5.00 bills received by them daily. In order to stimulate interest and insure the cooperation of the banks, the Agents were instructed to confidentially inform the bank officials that some of the Lindbergh ransom gold certificates had recently appeared in circulation in Greater New York.

At the time the above instructions were issued, several of the Agents assigned to the investigation were engaged in the investigation of other angles of the case in cooperation with New Jersey State Troopers. In view of this situation, the writer communicated his decision to Lieutenant Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police, who concurred in the matter and suggested that some of his Troopers be assigned to work with the Agents on the bank contacts.

During the talk with Lieutenant Keaten regarding the bank contacts, this officer pointed out that the New York Police Department had since the start of the investigation assured the New Jersey State Police that all the New York banks were keeping a close lookout for Lindbergh ransom money, which statement was obviously unwarranted in view of the situation described. Lieutenant Keaten at this time suggested that the bank contacts be delayed until the return of Lieutenant Finn from his vacation, stating that he felt that the New York Police should have representation in the group making the contacts and that possibly Finn might take offense at any such drastic step during his absence; however, the writer pointed out to Lieutenant Keaten the necessity for contacting the banks immediately, in view of the indications that the person possessing the ransom money was once again passing gold certificates. It was further pointed out to Lieutenant Keaten that any delay at this time might result in the kidnaper passing a large amount of ransom money without being detected, which might prove fatal to the investigation, and therefore that the writer was having his men start on the bank contacts immediately, regardless of anyone's feelings in the matter.

On August 29, 1934, Special Agents E. Sandberg and L. G. Turrou contacted the executive vice-presidents of the larger chain banking institutions in Greater New York, as follows:

Bank of the Manhattan Company
National City Bank
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company
Manufacturers Trust Company
Chase National Bank
Public National Bank & Trust Company
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company

On August 30th, Special Agent E. Sandberg, unaccompanied, contacted the Brooklyn Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, First National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Chemical Bank & Trust Company.

Thereafter, on September 1, 4, 5 and 6, 1934, Special Agent E. Sandberg contacted approximately fifty independent and smaller banking institutions throughout Greater New York.

On August 29, 30 and 31, and September 4 and 5, Special Agent W. F. Seery, accompanied by Corporal William Horn, New Jersey State Police, contacted all banking institutions having their main offices or principal branches in the Bronx, also various savings institutions in the midtown New York area.

Starting August 29, and continuing through August 30, 31, September 1, 4, 5 and 6, Special Agent H. G. Leslie, accompanied by New Jersey State Trooper Samuel Leon, contacted nineteen banks in New York City, and all banking institutions at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Greenburg, Mt. Vernon, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bronxville, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck and White Plains, with the exception of three banks at White Plains which were covered by Special Agent Austin.

On September 10 and 11, Special Agent R. M. Austin, specially assigned for the purpose, unaccompanied contacted thirty-five banking institutions scattered throughout New York City.

Starting September 13, and continuing through September 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19, a squad consisting of Special Agents F. X. O'Donnell, Joseph A. Genau, R. M. Austin, and Peter J. Nolan, contacted one hundred fifty-nine banking institutions in Greater New York. A list of the banks contacted is presently in the New York Division office files pertaining to this case. The above-mentioned Agents were unaccompanied while contacting the various banks.

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The writer's notes and those of the Agents who contacted the banks are in the New York file and reflect the dates on which contact was made and the name and address of the various banking institutions contacted.

In connection with the bank contacts, there was prepared at the New York office a card index system indexing the name and address of all banking institutions in Greater New York and Westchester County, the same having been prepared as an aid to the contemplated frequent contact with these banks until the desired results were obtained.

In addition to the personal contact had with the managers of the various banking institutions, arrangements were made by the Agents with the executive vice-presidents of the large chain banking institutions to immediately notify by letter the managers of each of their branches throughout Greater New York, instructing them to make diligent search of all gold money received for the purpose of determining whether any of it was Lindbergh ransom money and if so to notify immediately the New York Division office. As a result of these arrangements the following letter, which was sent out by the main office of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company under date of August 29, 1934, is being quoted herewith, as it is representative of the letters sent out by the other chain banking institutions:

CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST COMPANY
New York

Aug. 29th, 1934

To the Manager:-

Referring to the booklet containing the numbers of all the bills paid out in connection with the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case, we have been requested by the United States Department of Justice to watch every \$10. and \$20. Gold Certificate which is being turned in to us, and if the number of the bill is followed by the letter "A", to immediately check the same against the numbers in this booklet before the customer leaves.

If the number of the bill corresponds with any in the booklet, ascertain from your depositor from whom received,

if possible, and communicate the information directly to the Department whose telephone number is Caledonia 5-8691.

Have every teller understand the importance of this request.

Very truly yours,

DUNHAM B. SHERER

President

Photostatic copy of the above letter is attached to this report.

The above letter is of particular interest as one of the branches of the Corn Exchange Bank ultimately discovered and reported to the New York Division office a Lindbergh ransom gold certificate which brought about the apprehension of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

The value of the above described bank contacts became immediately apparent when during the ensuing three weeks nine ransom bills, each a gold certificate, were discovered by neighborhood banks and reported directly to the New York Division office. In addition the Federal Reserve Bank reported to the New York Division office and the New York Police the discovery of two gold certificates during this period. Although separate, investigative reports have been submitted covering the tracing of each of these ransom bills, the important facts developed in the investigation of each are herewith being repeated so that the Division will have a complete picture of the entire situation.

Under date of August 29, 1934, Henry J. McQuade, Manager of the Chase National Bank branch at 116th Street and Third Avenue, telephoned the New York Division office and advised the writer that a \$20.00 gold certificate, serial #A-16329829-A (one of the Lindbergh ransom bills) had been discovered at the branch of the Chase National Bank located at 2011 First Avenue (corner of 104th Street), and that the bank had detained the man who deposited the bill.

The writer, accompanied by Special Agent J. L. Geraghty, proceeded to the latter branch and was there advised by P. L. Eiler,

Manager, that the bill in question was discovered by Mr. McQuade in a deposit made by Angelo J. DeFelice, proprietor of a fruit and produce business at 1993 First Avenue, (near East 103rd Street). Subsequent interview with DeFelice developed that this bill had been received by him at approximately 9:30 A.M., August 29, 1934; that it was received from a man, name not known, who entered the fruit store, made a small purchase of beans (approximately \$5.10), and departed. DeFelice advised there was nothing suspicious about the appearance of the man from whom the bill was received. DeFelice's description of the man from whom he received the bill was not enlightening in connection with descriptions developed during the investigation to date. The results of the above investigation were communicated to representatives of the New Jersey State Police and the New York Police Department.

Under date of August 30, 1934, G. A. Guerdan, Assistant Vice President of the National City Bank, New York City, called the New York Division office and advised that \$10.00 ransom gold certificate #A-02441968 had been discovered that date at the Bronx branch of the National City Bank located at 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue. This information was communicated to a representative of the New Jersey State Police and the investigation in connection with the bill was conducted by Special Agent L. Sandberg and Sergeant E. A. Haussling of the New Jersey State Police.

Mr. Guerdan informed Agent Sandberg and Sergeant Haussling that it had not been the habit of the bank to check up on the gold certificates received; that they merely collected them over a period of a month or more and forwarded them to the Federal Reserve Bank; that in response to this Department's request that all gold certificates of the \$10.00 and \$20.00 denomination be checked, he caused all certificates in his bank at the time the order was received to be checked and found this certificate among them. Mr. Guerdan advised that the bill probably was received at the bank any time between July 2, 1934 and August 30, 1934. However, further investigation appeared to indicate that the gold certificate in question was received at the bank some time subsequent to August 6, 1934. However, all efforts to determine the source from which received were unavailing. The results of this investigation were communicated to the New York City Police Department.

Under date of September 6, 1934, H. D. Rausch, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Yorkville in New York, located at 207 East 86th Street, (near Third Avenue), called the New York Division office and advised that the bank had just received a Lindbergh \$10.00 ransom gold certificate in a deposit made by one of the bank's regular

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depositors. The above information was communicated to the New Jersey State Police and Acting Lieutenant James Finn of the New York City Police Department.

Agent W. F. Seery, accompanied by Corporal William Horn of the New Jersey State Police, proceeded to the National Bank of Yorkville, where investigation developed that the \$10.00 gold certificate in question bore serial #A-57232100-1; that it was discovered by Teller Frank Hoffman, 2914 - 23rd Road, Astoria, Long Island, in a deposit made by Raphael Boccanfuso & Company, operators of a fruit store located at 1582 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Third Avenue and East 89th Street.

Accompanied by Corporal Horn and Acting Lieutenant Finn, Agent Seery proceeded to the Boccanfuso store and there ascertained that the bill in question had been received by clerk Salvatore Levatino (residence address 1982 Third Avenue, top floor), between one and three P.M., September 5, 1934, Levatino advising that he distinctly recalled the gold certificate as it was the only gold certificate of any kind received by him in months; that the purchaser had made a distinct impression upon him, inasmuch as it was unusual for anybody to tender a bill of such denomination for such a small purchase, which to Levatino's recollection did not exceed ten cents. Levatino described the man from whom the ransom gold certificate was received as follows:

Age	38 - 42 years
Height	5' 10 or 11"
Weight	150 - 155 lbs.
Build	Slender, athletic; described by Levatino as resembling a "track racer" or "runner". Shoulders fairly broad, square but not thick.
Hair	Extremely light brown; a shade or two under a dark blonde.
Eyes	Not recalled
Eyebrows	" "
Complexion	Light
Facial features	Straight nose, with slight flare at nostrils; high cheekbones; hollow cheeks; pointed chin - not cleft, dimpled, nor protruding; lips thin, straight.
Teeth	Not recalled

Nationality Unknown. Possibly Irish, German or Scandinavian; not of Latin extraction.

Dress

Well dressed; linen clean; hat, light grey fedora with dark, regular width band, worn up in back and down in front.

Wore double-breasted suit of plush grey mixture, of the shade designated as "royal blue" (dark powder blue).

Wore white shirt with a white starched collar, four-in-hand tie of color not recalled by Levatino.

Shoes not recalled by Levatino.

The investigation in connection with the bill described immediately above developed the first worth-while description of the passer of the gold certificates since the inauguration of this investigation. In addition to being a fairly complete description, Levatino's description of the man from whom he received the bill in question was almost identical with the description of the man described by Dr. John F. Condon as the person to whom he paid the ransom money. Levatino at the New York Division office examined the sketch of "John" prepared by James Berryman, a newspaper artist of Washington, D.C., as his conception of the man described by Dr. Condon, and advised that to the best of his recollection it was not a good likeness of the man from whom he received the \$10.00 bill in question, though the chin in the sketch representing the side view of "John" was practically identical with the chin of the unknown man from whom he received the gold certificate.

On September 6, 1934, upon the return of Acting Lieutenant Finn from his vacation, the developments which occurred during his absence were made known to him in detail, and copies of all reports made during his absence which had not been furnished to Sergeant Grafenecker were handed to him. Acting Lieutenant Finn, after hearing of the developments, stated that it was his intention to see Inspector John J. Lyons at Headquarters immediately, and that the New York Police would throw out a squad of undercover men in the neighborhood of Yorkville and Harlem where it appeared the ransom bills were being passed. Acting Lieutenant Finn did not consult with the writer prior to making this

statement, nor with Lieutenant Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police, who was in the New York office at the time. The writer learned that Lieutenant Finn had an appointment with Inspector Lyons for 8 P.M. that evening, and accompanied by Lieutenant Arthur Keaten proceeded to headquarters and talked with Lieutenant Finn prior to his conference with Inspector Lyons, and as a result of the talk Lieutenant Finn, Lieutenant Keaten and the writer, had a joint conference with Inspector Lyons, and it was decided that each organization would place six men, or eighteen men in all, in the neighborhood of Yorkville and Lower Harlem, between 59th Street and 86th Street, from First Avenue to Third Avenue. Acting Lieutenant Finn suggested at this conference that a larger number of men should be assigned to this duty, however it was finally decided that it would be better to have a limited number of men in the neighborhood in question for a few days, for the purpose of sizing up the situation, surveying the possibilities, and later if necessary more men could be added. It was also brought out at this conference that if too many men were suddenly thrown into the neighborhood they would be noticed by residents of the neighborhood, by the precinct police officers and others, and the publicity that might possibly result would jeopardize the success of the plant.

Accordingly, on September 7 and 8, 1934, Special Agents — H. C. Leslie, E. Sandberg, J. E. Saykora, L. G. Turrou, and J. L. Geraghty, and the writer, were paired off with either a New Jersey State Trooper or a New York Police Detective, the pairing being so arranged that no two men of any organization were working together. In other words, there were three teams composed of Division Special Agents and New York Police officers, three teams composed of Division Special Agents and New Jersey State Troopers, and three teams composed of New York detectives and New Jersey State Troopers. The writer's notes, which show the names of the police officers and state troopers engaged in this plant during its continuance, are on file at the New York office.

The plant was maintained daily from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and those engaged on same were furnished with appropriate descriptions and were given instructions to keep a close lookout on fruit and vegetable stands, particularly corner stands, in view of the modus operandi of the person passing the money, as previously outlined.

On September 8, 1934, the Division instructed that ten additional Special Agents be assigned to the plant, in view of the obvious impossibility of the small number previously assigned to adequately cover the designated territory. Both Captain J. J. Lamb and Lieutenant Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police and Inspector John J. Lyons questioned the advisability of concentrating so many men in the plant.

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area, giving as a reason the danger of publicity and the fact that men who were "green" on the case might jeopardize the success of the investigation. However, these officers further stated that they likewise would place ten additional men on the plant, making a total of forty-eight men on duty in connection with the plant. The plant with the additional men was continued from September 9, 1934 to September 18th, inclusive, being abandoned on the latter date for obvious reasons.

The plant was extended so that two teams of two men each were assigned to cover Fordham Road, in the vicinity of the Jacobson Brothers Exquisite Shoe Corporation store, at which a \$20.00 ransom gold certificate was passed September 7, 1934. These teams, at the time of the finding of the \$10.00 ransom bill containing Hauptmann's automobile license number, consisted of Detective William Wallace, New York Police Department, Detective Sergeant J. Wallace of the New Jersey State Police, Detective Chester Cronin of the New York Police Department, and Trooper Dennis Dore of the New Jersey State Police.

During the operation of the plant two ransom gold certificates were discovered, and upon being traced were found to have been passed in the territory covered by the plant. However, both of these bills apparently had been passed in that neighborhood a few days prior to the institution of the surveillance in that neighborhood. Both of these bills are included in the eleven gold certificates previously mentioned.

One of these bills, \$10.00 gold certificate, serial #A-76444003-A, was discovered September 11, 1934 at the Manufacturers Trust Company branch located at the corner of First Avenue and East 64th Street. The discovery of this bill was reported to the New York Division office by F. Steininger, Manager of the branch, and in turn the New York Division office advised both the New York Police and the New Jersey State Police of the discovery. Joint investigation was conducted by Special Agent W. F. Seery, Corporal William Horn, and Acting Lieutenant James Finn, and it developed that this bill was passed at the fruit store of Charles Aiello & Sons, 1596 Second Avenue (near East 83rd Street), under date of September 5, 1934, by an individual who was described by Aiello as follows:

Age	35 years
Height	5'10"
Weight	150 - 155 lbs.
Hair	Color unknown, not believed to be dark.
Eyes	Not recalled
Complexion	Medium ruddy
Chin	Round, not square
Build	Medium slender

Nationality

Appeared to be of German extraction.
Did not speak with accent

Hands not those of a laboring man.

Manner quiet and assured; not nervous

Dress

Well and neatly dressed. Wore dark fedora hat; suit of bluish mixture, a shade lighter than navy blue. Shoes black; shirt negligee, with starched collar attached; tie four-in-hand, extending to or slightly over belt.

Aiello advised that the bill was tendered by the above described individual in payment for a small purchase of vegetables or fruit; that the man did not enter the store but stood out on the sidewalk when making the purchase.

It will be noted that the above description and modus operandi tallied closely with that of the individual who had passed a ransom bill at the Boccanfuso store.

Under date of September 14, 1934, \$20.00 ransom gold certificate #A-37994420-A was discovered at the Lincoln Savings Bank, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., and reported to the New York Division office by telephone by H. A. Smith, Head Teller. The New York office immediately communicated this information to representatives of the New Jersey State Police and the New York Police, and joint investigation was conducted as to same by Special Agent W. F. Seery, Corporal Horn and Lieutenant Finn. This investigation resulted in the tracing of this bill to Bloomberg's General Market, located at the corner of Second Avenue and 80th Street, New York City. Miss Ruby Altman, Cashier at this store, distinctly recalled the receipt of this bill and placed the date of its receipt as approximately 4 P.M., September 8, 1934. Her description of the man who passed same is as follows:

Age	35 years
Height	5'11"
Build	Slender
Weight	Unknown
Complexion	Light
Hair	Dark

Eyes	Not recalled
Teeth	" "
Face	Long
Nationality	Appearing to be of foreign extraction, probably German, although without noticeable accent.
Dress	Dressed in shirt, trousers and shoes, without hat or coat.

It will be noted that the above description, with the exception of the hair, was generally similar to the descriptions furnished at the Aiello and Boccanfuso stores. However, at the Bloomberg store the unknown individual did not stand on the sidewalk when making his purchase, but walked into the store and purchased a quantity of meat, although the store did maintain a fruit and vegetable stand on the sidewalk.

Under date of September 8, 1934, H. French, Manager of the Chase National Bank, Fordham Branch, 301 East Fordham Road, Bronx, New York, called the New York Division office and reported the discovery of a \$20.00 ransom gold certificate, #A-35272048-A. This information was communicated to representatives of the New Jersey State Police and the New York Police, and joint investigation conducted by Special Agent Seery, Corporal Horn and Acting Lieutenant Finn, resulted in tracing the bill to the Exquisite Shoe Corporation, 266 East Fordham Road, where it was ascertained that the bill had been received in payment for merchandise between 6 P.M. and 11 P.M., September 7, 1934.

Check of all known sales wherein \$20.00 bills had been tendered in payment developed that the names of only four of the thirteen purchasers were listed on the sales slips, nine of the sales tickets wherein \$20.00 bills had been tendered being without names and addresses. The four named purchasers were all interviewed without the investigation determining the source from which the bill was received at the Exquisite Shoe Corporation.

Under date of September 15, 1934, H. E. Schneider, Manager, Corn Exchange Bank branch located at 385 East Fordham Road, Bronx, New York, communicated with the New York office and reported discovery of \$10.00 ransom gold certificate #A-27063410-A. This information was immediately communicated to representatives of the New Jersey State Police and New York Police and joint investigation by Special Agent Seery,

Corporal Horn and Lieutenant Finn succeeded in tracing this bill to one Max Harfenist, proprietor of a grocery store at 2323 Webster Avenue. Harfenist, however, was unable to furnish any information concerning the source from which the bill was received by him except that he believed he received it from one of his regular customers.

Under date of September 17, 1934, \$10.00 ransom gold certificate #A-44293574-A was discovered at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City, and this office and the New York Police were immediately notified. Joint investigation by Special Agent Seery, Corporal Horn and Acting Lieutenant Finn of the New York City Police, succeeded only in tracing this bill to the Manufacturers Trust Company branch at 822 East Tremont Avenue. The officials of the latter branch could furnish no information other than that the bill had been received from an unknown person during the period from August 29 to September 6, 1934.

Under date of September 18, 1934, \$10.00 ransom gold certificate #A-77310232-A was discovered at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City, and was reported to the New York Division office and to the New York City Police. Joint investigation conducted by Special Agent Seery, Corporal Horn and Acting Lieutenant Finn of the New York Police, succeeded only in tracing this bill to the Irving Trust Company, 149th Street and Third Avenue, where officials advised that it was utterly impossible to determine the date of the bill's receipt at this branch or the identity of the person from whom it was received.

Under date of September 18, 1934, the New York office was informed by W. A. Fry, Jr., Manager of the Irving Trust Company branch at 149th Street and Third Avenue, that he had just discovered \$10.00 ransom bill, gold certificate, serial #A-74151743-A. This information was communicated to representatives of the New Jersey State and New York Police, and joint investigation by Special Agent Seery, Corporal Horn and Acting Lieutenant Finn succeeded in tracing this bill to the Wieland Bakery and Lunch Room, at 1993 Webster Avenue. Neither A. Wieland, his family, nor other employees, could furnish any information concerning the source from which this bill was received.

Under date of September 18, 1934, Mr. F. C. Dingeldien, Assistant Manager of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, located at the corner of Park Avenue and 125th Street, New York City, telephoned Special Agent T. H. Sisk at the New York Division office, at 1:20 P.M., and advised that

\$10.00 gold certificate #A-73976634-A had been discovered a few minutes prior to the telephone call by Teller W. R. Strong. Dingeldien further stated that the bill had not been received at the bank by Teller Strong but had been received September 17, 1934 by Teller M. J. Ozmec, who had neglected to check it against the list of serial numbers of the ransom bills. However, that a few minutes before the telephone call Teller Strong, while checking a number of gold certificates accumulated in the bank, discovered that the particular bill in question was one of the Lindbergh ransom bills, and that it came from Teller Ozmec's work. Mr. Dingeldien also advised that the bill was one of two gold certificates received on the 17th by Teller Ozmec, but Ozmec could not recall from whom he had received the two gold certificates, however that it was his recollection he had received one from a depositor, name not remembered, and the other from an unknown person who came in the bank and exchanged the bill for ten singles.

When the telephone call from Mr. Dingeldien came into the office, the writer and Lieutenant Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police were in the New York Division office attending to details pertaining to the plant in the Yorkville section. The writer reported the discovery of the bill to Lieutenant Keaten and then telephoned the New York Police Department Undercover Squad in an effort to locate Special Agent Seery, who at the time was in company with Lieutenant Finn and Corporal Horn, engaged in completing investigation as to other ransom bills which had been discovered, as previously mentioned. The writer, in inquiring as to Agent Seery's whereabouts, talked to Captain John J. Lamb of the New Jersey State Police, and advised him of the discovery of an additional ransom bill, and likewise requested Captain Lamb to have Agent Seery call his office in the event he appeared at the Undercover Squad or phoned in to that office.

At 1:40 P.M. Agent Seery called the New York office and the writer advised him of the discovery of the bill in question. At the particular moment when Agent Seery telephoned and spoke to the writer, he was in the company of Acting Lieutenant Finn and Corporal Horn, who were unaware of the discovery of this particular bill, it not having been reported to the New York Police Department.

Agent Seery, Corporal Horn and Lieutenant Finn proceeded to the Corn Exchange Bank, 125th Street and Park Avenue, arriving at the latter branch about 2:45 P.M., and there interviewed Assistant Manager F. C. Dingeldien, who repeated the information he had previously communicated to the writer and turned over to the investigators the ransom bill in question, which upon examination was found to contain

on the back, in the margin, the pencilled inscription "4 U 13-41" which appeared to be an automobile license number. Photograph of this bill was secured from the New York Police and is being attached to the Division copies of this report.

Myron Ozmac, Corn Exchange Bank Teller by whom this bill was received, advised that he distinctly recalled receiving two \$10.00 gold certificates during the business of Monday, September 17, 1934. He was unable to recall the identity of the persons from whom the bills were received other than that one bill was received from one of possibly one hundred fifty depositors and the other received from a man whom he could not at the moment recall who tendered a bill to be exchanged for ordinary currency.

At this time Agent Seery in conversation with Assistant Manager Dingeldien ascertained that the search for Lindbergh ransom bills by the employees of the Corn Exchange Bank resulted from instructions received August 30, 1934, from Dunham B. Sherer, President, in a letter dated August 29, 1934. This letter is quoted on pages 7 and 8 of this report, and photostatic copy of same will be found attached to the Division copies of this report.

Subsequent to the apprehension of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Special Agent F. X. O'Donnell, acting upon instructions from the writer, interviewed Assistant Manager Frederick C. Dingeldien and Teller William R. Strong, at the bank, and thanked them for their cooperation in this matter. The memorandum submitted by Special Agent O'Donnell covering this interview is set out below:

September 21, 1934.

At the Corn Exchange Bank, Mount Morris Branch, 85 East 125th Street, New York, Agent interviewed Mr. Frederick C. Dingeldien, Assistant Manager, and William R. Strong, Teller, who advised that on September 18, 1934, Strong in breaking package of odd bills from collections of September 17, 1934, found the bill in question and immediately brought same to Mr. Dingeldien's desk, who at once phoned this office, in conformity with memorandum received from the Main office of the company within the past few days, which instructed that in such an emergency this office should be called at once. The memorandum was not available at the time of Agent's visit and it was not deemed advisable to ask the privilege of reading it, in the absence of an offer on Mr. Dingeldien's part to produce it.

Mr. Dingeldien stated that he called no one else but this office as his instructions had mentioned only this office as a point of contact. Of course I had previously expressed appreciation along the lines suggested. I led up to the main issue by reviewing the fact that several agencies had been engaged on the case and that if he had communicated with one or more other than ourselves, we would like to get in touch with them to avoid duplication of effort.

Until its discovery by investigators, neither Ozmec nor Assistant Manager Dingeldien had noticed the license number on the back of the bill. Ozmec was requested to furnish the names and addresses of gasoline stations and garages who had made deposits at his window on September 17, 1934. After consulting his deposit tickets, Ozmec furnished the following names and addresses:

Lind & Glantz, 2481 First Avenue (garage)
 Dluha Garage, Inc., 1725 Park Avenue (garage)
 Warner-Quinlan Oil Company, east side
 of Lexington Avenue, between East 127th
 and 128th Streets (filling station)

The latter address being the closest to the bank, the investigators proceeded there and interviewed Walter Lyle, Manager of the filling station. After examining the bill, particularly the license number on the back of the bill, Lyle advised that this number had been placed on the bill by him at about 10 A.M., September 17, 1934, at which time a man described as being 32 years of age, 5'11", 165 lbs., light complexion, Scandinavian type, driving an automobile, make and model not recalled, purchased five gallons of special gasoline at a cost of 98¢ and tendered in payment thereof the \$10.00 bill in question. Lyle stated that he had questioned the value of this bill, having in mind that at some recent date the government had recalled all gold or gold certificates; that the unknown customer had reassured him that the bill was of the value represented and was perfectly good legal tender, the man remarking, "I have a hundred more just like it". Lyle stated that being reassured by this reply he accepted the bill and made the necessary change and the man drove away, but that prior to the man's leaving the station he (Lyle) had noted the license number of the automobile driven by this man and had written same on the back of the bill. Lyle stated his reason for writing the license number on the bill was

because, in spite of the man's reassurance, he (Lyle) recalled when he got to thinking over the matter that the President had issued an order calling in all gold and gold certificates and he feared the bank might refuse to accept this bill, which was a gold certificate, and he would then have to make it good to the company.

Subsequent to the arrest of Hauptmann, Lyle was reinterviewed relative to the statement attributed to him in the press to the effect that the bill had been received by him under date of September 15, 1934 whereas he had informed the investigators that the bill was received by him September 17, 1934. Lyle stated that his present recollection is that the bill was received by him September 15, 1934 instead of September 17, 1934, explaining that after reading of Hauptmann's arrest and the manner in which Hauptmann was traced, he discussed the matter with his assistant, John Lyons, and the latter refreshed his memory, recalling to him the fact that he, Lyle, had given this bill to Lyons September 15, 1934, at the time Lyons cashed his pay check, from the receipts of the station. This latter date is corroborated by Lyons, who advised that it would have been impossible for him to have deposited this bill at the Corn Exchange Bank September 17, 1934, as on that date he was absent on leave.

In view of the above, Teller Myron Ozmec was reinterviewed, but insisted that the bill was deposited with him September 17, 1934 by Lyons. At the present time it is impossible to reconcile these contradictory statements, due to the fact that Ozmec is still in the Fifth Avenue Hospital recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis and cannot be moved or questioned for any length of time.

Inquiry was made of the State Motor Vehicle License Division by telephone, Lieutenant Finn contacting the Police Department representative on regular duty at said Division, who advised him that New York 1934 license no. 4 U 13-41 had been issued to one Richard Hauptmann, 1279 East 222nd Street, for a 1931 model Dodge sedan, motor #DD-42570, serial #3513972. At this time it was also learned that Richard Hauptmann had been issued operator's license #12671161, which bears the same address, and also bears the description of Hauptmann as 35 years, born November 29, 1899, height 5'10", white, 180 lbs., eyes blue, hair blonde. Photostatic copies of the registration and operator's license are attached to the Division copies of this report.

Immediately upon securing the above information, Special Agent Seery communicated same to Special Agent T. H. Sisk, via telephone, who at the time was in the New York office with Lieutenant Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police. Shortly thereafter Special Agent Sisk and Lieutenant Keaten joined Agent Seery, Corporal Horn and Acting Lieutenant Finn, and all five proceeded to the vicinity of 1279 East 222nd Street, and commenced surveillance of these premises, also determining that Bruno Richard Hauptmann and his wife, Anna, had been residing at these premises since 1931 and that they had a small male child about a year old. It was also ascertained that Hauptmann was a carpenter, apparently unemployed, and that he kept his Dodge sedan in a garage at the side of his house. A check of the Post Office records failed to reveal any information concerning this family except that the Hauptmanns had formerly resided at 1462 Needham Avenue.

The information developed at that time concerning Hauptmann was communicated to Special Agent J. E. Seykora at the New York office, who immediately instituted an investigation to determine all possible facts and information as to this family. Also the writer instructed Special Agent Seykora to have the other Agents assigned to the case available in the event it developed Hauptmann was the individual who was passing the ransom money.

Photostatic copies of Hauptmann's automobile registration and driver's license were immediately obtained by Special Agent Seykora and forwarded to the Division Laboratory for comparison with the ransom notes. Special Agent Seykora also checked the property records and ascertained that the premises at which the Hauptmanns resided were owned by Max Rauch, and that a painter by the name of Victor Schlusser, also resided at the premises in question.

The Agents and officers engaged in the surveillance of 1279 East 222nd Street observed that the house was a two-story house apparently containing three families, and in a German neighborhood. The house was located at the corner of East 222nd Street and Needham Avenue, a sparsely settled section one block from the Boston Post Road. It was also observed that a dirt road which in reality was East 223rd Street cut through the rear of the premises about thirty yards from the back of the house, and that it was possible to drive a car from the Hauptmann garage through East 223rd Street.

A conference between the Agents and the officers engaged in the surveillance resulted in the agreement that if Hauptmann left his house he would be followed for the purpose of determining whether he

passed any ransom money. The surveillance was maintained by the original five men from 4 P.M. to 9 P.M., at which time a Ford sedan containing New York Police Detectives William Wallace and Chester Cronin and New Jersey State Troopers Dennis Dore and Jack Wallace appeared on the scene. These men immediately started circulating around the neighborhood and around the Hauptmann residence and Special Agent Seery and the writer remonstrated with Acting Lieutenant Finn and Lieutenant Keaten, inasmuch as it had been agreed that no additional men be called to the scene for the time being. It was pointed out to Finn and Keaten that too many men circulating around such a sparsely settled neighborhood would attract attention and that if Hauptmann were actually the man passing the ransom money he would undoubtedly be apprehensive and on the lookout for officers.

Considerable argument as to this question ensued. Lieutenant Keaten stated that he had not ordered his men to the plant and that his two Troopers had merely accompanied the two New York Detectives inasmuch as they had been working with them on the Fordham Road plant. The writer finally advised Keaten and Finn that if they did not adhere to their agreement and instruct the additional men to leave that an equal number of Special Agents would be called to the scene immediately. In the meanwhile, pending the outcome of the talk with these officers, the four additional men left the premises and went downtown to dinner. At approximately 11 P.M. the four additional men again returned, not having been advised by their superiors of the agreement reached. It was then decided that they would remain there until about midnight but would not return the next day.

At about 1 A.M., September 19th, Lieutenant Keaten and Acting Lieutenant Finn both stated that in their opinion the surveillance should be discontinued until the next morning, their reason being that the precinct police officers in squad cars had stopped and questioned the officers and Agents on this detail on a number of occasions, complaints having been received at the precinct from local store-keepers and residents of the neighborhood, who feared that a stick-up was being planned. It is the writer's opinion that these complaints resulted directly from the appearance of the four men on the scene, which men frequently walked up and down past the Hauptmann residence and likewise frequently drove up and down East 222nd Street past the house. In addition Detective William Wallace and Detective Sergeant Jack Wallace walked right up alongside of the Hauptmann residence on Needham Avenue.

on several occasions and peered into the garage.

The writer during this surveillance was in company with Lieutenant Arthur Keaten in the writer's personally owned Ford coupe. However, when the four additional men appeared on the scene, and pending the decision as to future surveillance, Detective Chester Cronin of the New York Police was taken in the writer's car for a period of approximately an hour and a half. The writer's car was parked between East 222nd and East 223rd Street, on Boston Post Road, so that if Hauptmann approached or left his house via East 222nd or East 223rd Street, he would be immediately observed. While parked in this position, which was near a house, the only one on the block, Lieutenant Keaten and Detective Cronin got out of the car and walked up on the lawn of the house in question, with the result that a woman came to the door with a dog and "sicked" the dog on the officers, resulting in considerable noise and confusion. Shortly after this incident a precinct car pulled up alongside of the writer's automobile and inquired as to what was going on, resulting in Detective Cronin exhibiting his New York Police badge to the precinct men and assuring them that everything was all right.

In the meanwhile, Special Agent Seery, Lieutenant Finn and Corporal Horn, were stationed on the Boston Post Road just south of East 222nd Street, in a position to take up the surveillance of Hauptmann in the event he left or entered his residence.

During the one and one half hours that the additional four men were at the scene, they were stationed about a block and a half or two blocks west of the Hauptmann residence on East 222nd Street, in a position to cover entry or departure from or to the west. It was stated that the squad cars from the precinct covering that neighborhood also approached the car occupied by Corporal Horn and the Ford car occupied by Detective Wallace on two occasions and inquired as to what the men were doing at that point. Acting Lieutenant Finn reassured the precinct men by exhibiting his police badge.

About 1:30 A.M., Lieutenant Keaten and Acting Lieutenant Finn both expressed the opinion that the surveillance of the residence should be discontinued until morning, in view of the activity as previously stated, and these officers, together with Corporal Horn, decided to go to their respective homes and hotels for the balance of the night and return the next morning at 7 A.M. Each of these officers, prior to leaving, stated they would not have their additional men at the scene in the morning. Under the circumstances it was deemed advisable to

agree with the officers regarding the discontinuance of this surveillance. However, the writer instructed Special Agent Seery to proceed to the nearest subway station as though we were going home for the night but to immediately return and continue the surveillance. In the meanwhile the writer drove Lieutenant Keaten downtown to his hotel and then returned to the office to learn the results of the inquiries instituted by Special Agent J. E. Seykora and to confer with the men there.

At approximately 3 A.M. the writer returned to the scene of the surveillance and continued same with Agent Seery until approximately 6:15 A.M., when Agent Seery was left in the neighborhood while the writer went downtown to pick up Lieutenant Keaten. Upon arriving at Lieutenant Keaten's hotel, this officer insisted upon having Troopers Wallace and Dore accompany him back to the neighborhood for the purpose of determining whether Lieutenant Finn had his men back on the job, he expressing the opinion that Lieutenant Finn would probably have "half the New York Police Department up there in the morning".

The writer and the Troopers in question arrived back near the Hauptmann residence about 7:15 A.M. and there contacted Agent Seery, after which another argument ensued in connection with the two troopers being present. Lieutenant Keaten promised that as soon as Acting Lieutenant Finn arrived he would have the men returned to the plant at Fordham Road.

About 8:15 A.M. Detective Chester Cronin arrived in the neighborhood and shortly thereafter Detective William Wallace, both of the New York Police. About 8:30 A.M. Lieutenant Finn arrived, accompanied by Corporal Horn. Immediately thereafter a conference was had with Lieutenant Finn and Lieutenant Keaten and it was agreed that the men should leave, after the writer threatened to go to a telephone booth and have a group of Special Agents come to the scene. By the time this matter was straightened out it was close to 9 A.M., and in fact at 8:55 A.M. a man answering the description of Hauptmann was observed to come down the front steps of 1279 East 222nd Street and go into the garage alongside the residence and drive out in a 1931 model Dodge sedan bearing New York license plates 4 U 13-41.

The writer was standing on the corner of East 222nd Street and Boston Post Road talking with Lieutenant Keaten and Detective Chester Cronin was walking down the street when this man came out. When he was observed to drive down the driveway in the Dodge car, Detective Chester Cronin ran back and got in Agent's car, as did also Lieutenant Keaten.

The Dodge car was seen to turn east from the Hauptmann residence and continued to the corner of East 222nd Street and Boston Post Road, at which point the driver seemed to hesitate for a few moments and then turn south on Boston Post Road. The writer, driving his personally owned car, with Keaten and Cronin, followed the Dodge sedan, and Detective William Wallace, who was waiting for Detective Cronin, observing the writer's car pull away in pursuit of another car, followed. The car driven by Detective Wallace contained New Jersey State Troopers J. Wallace and Dennis Dore. Also Corporal Horn, driving a Buick sedan with New Jersey license plates, in which were Acting Lieutenant Finn and Agent Seery, followed along behind the other cars.

As previously stated, Hauptmann in his Dodge sedan turned south on Boston Post Road and proceeded to Pelham Parkway, then west on Pelham Parkway to Fordham Road and Washington Avenue, thence south on Washington Avenue to East 189th Street, then west on 189th Street to Park Avenue, thence south on Park Avenue to a point in front of 4227 Park Avenue, which is between East 178th Street and East Tremont Avenue, where he was pulled to the curb by a car driven by Detective William Wallace, upon instructions from Acting Lieutenant Finn. As previously stated, it was the original intention of the officers maintaining the surveillance to follow Hauptmann with a view to detecting him in the act of passing some of the ransom money. However, the speed at which he was driving and his actions in constantly looking in his rear vision mirror convinced the officers that Hauptmann was aware of the surveillance and was attempting to elude pursuit. Hauptmann from the time he turned into Boston Post Road until he was stopped by traffic at the point in front of 4227 Park Avenue, maintained an average speed of at least forty miles an hour. During the chase the positions of the three automobiles changed. This was done with a view to deceiving Hauptmann if he was suspicious of the surveillance. At the time Hauptmann's car was stopped the car driven by Detective Wallace was in the lead, immediately behind Hauptmann's car, and was followed by the car driven by Corporal Horn, which in turn was followed by the car driven by the writer.

Upon being stopped, the officers with the exception of the drivers immediately left the automobiles and surrounded Hauptmann's car. Hauptmann was pulled out of his car by Lieutenant Arthur Keaten, Special Agent W. F. Seery, Detective Sergeant Jack Wallace and Detective Chester Cronin, and was immediately searched by Lieutenant Keaten, Acting

Lieutenant Finn, and the writer. Lieutenant Keaten pulled Hauptmann's wallet out of the left back trousers pocket and took out of this wallet a \$20.00 gold certificate, serial #A-35517877-A, which was checked against the Division booklet containing the serial numbers of the ransom bills by Special Agent Seery, in the presence of Lieutenant Keaten and the writer, and found to be one of the ransom bills, appearing on page 77 of said booklet. (This number appears on page 8 of the original list prepared by J. P. Morgan & Company.) The bill was then taken inside Hauptmann's car by Agent Seery, who rechecked the bill at that time. It was then handed to Lieutenant Keaten and the latter, Acting Lieutenant Finn, and the writer placed their initials on same. Lieutenant Keaten in the presence of Agent Seery and the writer then turned this bill over to Lieutenant Finn. Photograph of this bill was secured from Acting Lieutenant Finn, and is being forwarded with the Division copies of this report.

When first pulled out of his automobile, Hauptmann was asked his name and address. He replied, "Richard Hauptmann, 1279 East 222nd Street", and while Agent Seery was checking the serial number of the \$20.00 bill found in Hauptmann's possession, Hauptmann turned to the writer and said, "What is this about, what are they doing, what is it?" Keaten and the writer replied, "It's counterfeit money", and asked Hauptmann if he had purchased some gasoline at a gas station at the corner of Lexington Avenue and 127th Street a few days previous. Hauptmann replied, "Yes, Monday". Hauptmann was then asked if he had informed the attendant of the gas station that he had "a hundred more just like it" and he replied "Yes, I said that". He was asked if this statement was true and if he did have one hundred more gold certificates and he replied "Yes, at home".

Hauptmann was handcuffed to Detective Sergeant Jack Wallace and with Wallace entered the back seat of his (Hauptmann's) automobile. He was there questioned by Special Agent Seery, Sergeant Wallace, Detective Wallace, Lieutenant Keaten and the writer, at different intervals, while the detail was awaiting the return of Acting Lieutenant Finn, who had entered a nearby garage to telephone to Police Inspector Lyons at Police Headquarters. In reply to questions Hauptmann at this time advised that he was a carpenter, not regularly employed; that he did odd jobs; that he was unable to recall the last place of his employment, but finally stated that he believed it was at the Majestic Hotel, 72nd Street and Central Park West; however, he could not remember the exact dates of his employment except that it was his last job and that it was in the spring of 1932.

Photostatic copies of the 1932, 1933 and 1934 automobile registration of Richard Hauptmann of 1279 East 222nd Street and of operator's renewal application, 1933-34, 1934-35, were secured by Special Agent H. C. Leslie and forwarded to the Division Laboratory under date of September 19, 1934. Articles found in possession of Bruno Richard Hauptmann by the writer at the time of his apprehension, consisting of

Identification card of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, bearing subject's name and address.

A member's card of the Minnieford Canoe Station, City Island, N. Y., bearing subject's name.

A piece of paper bearing the name of Henry Uhlig, his address and telephone number, in the handwriting of subject,

Subscription form in subject's handwriting,

were also forwarded to the Division Laboratory for comparison with the handwriting in the ransom notes and on the Faulkner deposit ticket.

After the search and preliminary questioning of Hauptmann it was decided to have him accompany officers to his residence and there conduct a search in his presence. However, Acting Lieutenant Finn insisted that the combined forces await the arrival of Police Inspector John J. Lyons. This was reluctantly agreed to by the writer after Lieutenant Keaten consented. Keaten stated that in his opinion inasmuch as the pick up was made in New York City, which is within the jurisdiction of the New York Police Department, he felt that it was proper to permit the New York Police to make the arrest and supervise the further search of Hauptmann's residence. As a result of this agreement there was a delay of an hour and a half from the time of Hauptmann's apprehension until the arrival of Inspector Lyons, during which period in order to avoid publicity Hauptmann was driven around the immediate vicinity.

Upon the arrival of Inspector Lyons, the latter, who was accompanied by a New York City detective and his chauffeur, together with the members of the three organizations named above, proceeded to the residence of Bruno Richard Hauptmann at 1279 East 222nd Street and there with the permission of Hauptmann made a hasty search of the rooms on the second floor of this address occupied by Hauptmann. A cursory inspection of the nearby private garage where Hauptmann kept the automobile was made by Inspector Lyons, Lieutenant Keaten, and the writer. This latter inspection was very brief and cursory due to the insistence

Inspector Lyons that the investigators should immediately proceed to the Central Savings Bank and there examine the safe deposit box of Hauptmann, the key to which was found during the search of Hauptmann's residence. For this reason the garage was not thoroughly searched at this time, and a police officer was left on duty at the garage and another at the residence with instructions to see that all callers were taken into custody as they arrived at Hauptmann's residence and that no one be permitted to touch anything in the garage or residence pending further investigation by the three organizations.

Shortly after the arrival of the representatives of the three organizations at the Hauptmann residence, Mrs. Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrived with her infant son, Manfred, and the search continued with her permission. A list of the articles deemed of interest to the investigation found during this preliminary search of the Hauptmann residence is set out in the report of Special Agent W. F. Seery, dated September 26, 1934.

During the search the writer found an empty shoe box reflecting that the shoes which had been contained therein were a pair of lady's slippers, size 7½-C, and had been purchased at Jacobson Brothers Exquisite Shoe Corporation, 226 East Fordham Road. Subsequently Mrs. Hauptmann at the writer's request located the shoes and an examination disclosed that they were a pair of suede slippers. Hauptmann and Mrs. Hauptmann admitted that these shoes had been purchased at the Jacobson Brothers store under date of September 7, 1934, and Hauptmann admitted having tendered a \$20.00 bill in payment of same, but denied any recollection as to whether or not the \$20.00 bill so tendered was a gold certificate. By reference to report of Special Agent W. F. Seery, September 14, 1934, it will be noted that \$20.00 gold certificate, serial #A-35272048-A, had been received at the Jacobson Brothers Exquisite Shoe Corporation store from an unknown purchaser during the business of September 7, 1934.

Immediately after the preliminary search of the residence of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, during which keys to the safe deposit box in the Central Savings Bank were discovered, Inspector John J. Lyons, Acting Lieutenant James Finn, Special Agent W. F. Seery, Sergeant J. Wallace and Corporal William Horn of the New Jersey State Police accompanied Hauptmann to the Central Savings Bank, where Hauptmann voluntarily opened safe deposit box #8137, which according to the bank's records had been rented by him January 10, 1933. Examination of the box developed nothing of value. No gold certificates or money of any kind was found in the box. A list of the articles contained in the safe deposit box is set out in the report of Special Agent W. F. Seery, September 27, 1934.

Hauptmann was then taken to the office of the Police Undercover Squad at 156 Greenwich Street, and was there interrogated the balance of the day of September 19, 1934 and the entire morning of September 20, 1934, by Inspector Lyons acting as questioner, submitting to Hauptmann questions suggested by Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Captain Lamb and Lieutenant Keaten, New Jersey State Police; Acting Lieutenant Finn, New York City Police; and Special Agent W. F. Seery and the writer. Separate report is being submitted covering the results of this interrogation and various investigations growing out of same subsequently conducted.

Bruno Richard Hauptmann was photographed and fingerprinted at New York Police Headquarters, where his photograph and prints were accorded Police #B-128221. Copy of his fingerprints was forwarded the Division under date of September 20, 1934. Photograph of Hauptmann is being forwarded with the Division copies of this report.

Hauptmann is described as follows:

Age	35
Height	5'9½"
Weight	180
Build	Medium
Hair	Medium chestnut
Eyes	Blue, deep set
Complexion	Fair
Teeth	Clean shaven
	Ordinary
	No marks or scars visible
	High cheekbones
	Slightly pointed chin
Peculiarities	Speaks with decided German accent
Eyeglasses	None
Residence	1279 East 222nd Street, Bronx, New York
Occupation	Carpenter
Marital status	Married - infant son
Race	White
Nationality	German
Citizenship	German
Handwriting specimen	Forwarded Division
Police no.	New York City Police #128221
Photograph	Forwarded Division
Criminal record	3/6/19 - Kamenz, Germany
	Charge - joint great robbery;

Criminal record
(continued)

Sentence, 2 years, 6 months
imprisonment and 4 years loss
of civic rights.

On joint highway robbery, 2
years 3 months prison, 2 years
loss of civic rights, in addition
to punishment under first charge.

Source of above record - Identification
Service, Berlin, Germany, via Division.

In addition to the above, Hauptmann under the name of
Karl Pellmeier attempted illegal entry into the United States July 13,
1923, as a stowaway aboard the S.S. HANNOVER. He was deported July 24,
1923, aboard the S.S. SEYDLITZ.

The title of this report is being changed to include
additional aliases discovered during the investigation.

PENDING

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